NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TRIED TO POISON THEM ALL. BETH THE HOUSE OF REFUGE GIRL'S TRIAL WITH THE CHAMBERLINS.

She Put Paris Green in the Coffee, the Food, and in the Pump and Brought Mrs, Chamberita Near to Death-Farmer Chamberlin's Struggle to Make Her Confess-She Owns Up, but Gives No Explanation-

BEGINTSTOWN, N. J., June 29.-If you stop in the Princeton turnpike when the village of Hightstown has disappeared behind the slope of its only hill, and set your face toward the rising sun. you will see before you the front of a pretty farm house, whose sides are hidden by immense willow trees. This house, and the parns which you can faintly desery through the trees and the wheat field, which seems to stretch away to the horizon, belong to Albert Chamberlin, one of the wealthiest farmers in the county. In this house and in one of the barns near it there have happened during this past week events of a most remarkable nature. The Chamberlin family consists of the farmer, his wife, and an eighteen-year-old daughter. Mrs. Chamberlin is one of those kind, lovable creatures, who delight in doing good to others, with total self-abnegation. She is a plous woman, and is known and leved by her neighbors for miles around. Her husband, though neither so plous so philanthropic, is a kind-hearted, well-meaning man, who loves his wife and daughter and takes excellent care of his farm. In the light of what has taken place, it simportant to say here that he is not a cruel man. All who know him testify to this and eren add that although he never goes out of his way to do any one a good turn, he is invariably gentle and considerate to all who come in contact with him. As for the daughter, she is pretty and healthy and reads Latin. During the winter it became necessary for Mr. Chamberlin to look around him for a new servant, as the young woman who was in his employ had decided to marry. This young oman had come from the Philadelphia House of Refuge. She had confided to Mrs. Chamberlin her story, had made an excellent impression, and had proved worthy of the confidence which the good-hearted woman placed in her. When it became settled that she was to leave. Mrs. Chamberlin said to her husband: "Albert I wish we could get another girl

from the House of Refuge. It is a good work. and I am sure God will reward us for it." Mr. Chamberlin has his own ideas about such things, but he never allows them to interfere with his wife's good deeds. In this case he simply put on his overcoat and went to Philadelphia. The superintendent of the House of Refuge was very sorry, but there wasn't a girl there who would suit Mr. Chamberlin's requirements. He would let him know, however, as soon as there was one. About a week later Mr. Chamberlin received a letter from the House of Refuge.

"We have a colored girl here." it ran: "she is a prize. Come on as soon as you can and see The next day Mr. Chamberlin went to Phila-

"Ah," said the superintendent, "I've found the very girl you want. She is the neatest, brightest colored girl for her age I ever saw. She is very anxious to go to the country, and I am sure she will please you. She is a perfect prize. Wait until you see her."

Amoment later the prize entered the room. Mr. Chamberlin saw a tall, well-formed girl, eres and an intelligent face. From her figure he judged her to be about 18 years of age. He somewhat surprised, therefore, to hear that she was only 15.

What is your name?" he seked her in a business-like war. 'Elizabeth Stevens, sir," she answered anietly.

Her story was soon told, and Mr. Chamberlin was satisfied with it. She had been a wild, unmanageable girl, impatient of restraint and full of sudden antipathies and likings, but she had never manifested any really bad traits. and had sent her to the House of Refuge. Mr. Chamberila asked her a few questions and then entered into a chat with the superintendent. The next day Elizabeth Stevens began to work in the Chamberlin household.

The business of hiring the girl being over, Mr. Chamberlin paid no further attention to her. Beth-for so they all called the colored girl-showed herself to be apt and intelligent in all her duties. Mrs. Chamberlin often spoke to her of religion, and believed that her words Were making a deep impression upon the girl's heart. Miss Chamberlin, a young lady of excooding sweetness, made new dresses for Both and strove diligently to make her pronounce her R's. The bired men who work on the farm never paid much attention to her. farm never paid much attention to her. So matters went on quietly and unseentfully until just one week ago today, when the Chamberlin household was greatly startied. Throughout the winter and the spring no one had ever uttered an unkind word to the colored girl, and Beth never by word or action indicated that she was always so buoyant and apparently so happy that no one dreamed of connecting her with what happened on this Thursday.

While the family were at lunch on this day Mrs. Chamberlin, who, having had but little appetite, had only drunk a cup of coffee, suddenly fell back in her chair, pale and trombling.

What is the matter?" cried her husband and daughter in alarm.

"It's nothing," she replied. "I'm not feeling well. I guess I'il lie down for a while."

She left the room and the other two finished their meal. Half an hour afterward Miss Chamberlin was taken suddenly ill. She retired to her room, saying to her father that she would be better in a little while. Hardly had she left the room when Mr. Chamberlin began to feel shooting pains in his stomach. He thought nothing of it for a while, but as it did not pass sway he swallowed a physic, which soon relieved him. Airs. Chamberlin and her daughter came down to dinner looking yery pale and sick.

I guess I'm all right now." Mrs. Chamberlin said. "Se must have eaten something that didn't agree with us."

They all attributed their illness to the Iresh fruit which they had eaten, and they thought no more about it. Mrs. Chamberlin, who is of a more delicate constitution than the others, suffered considerable pain during the night, but by the next day she had thoroughly recovared. The others soon forgot the incident. Beth, the colored girl, who had partakun of the same food which they had eaten, had not been affected by the fruit or whatever it was that caused their illness. On Monday Mrs. Chamberlin was to attend a What is the matter?" cried her husband

same food which they had eaten, had not been affected by the fruit or whatever it was that caused their illness.

On Monday Mrs. Chamberlin was to attend a funeral. After eating a hearty junch sile left the house and drove into the village. On the way she began to feel the same sensation which had accompanied the preceding illness. For a moment she thought it was merely an aftertouch of the first attack, but when the pain increased and began to grow acute she knew that she was about to have another attack. The driver whipped the horse and drove at full speed to the store of Mrs. Chamberlin's brother. By this time the pain had become nearly unbearable, and it required all her strength and will power to alight from the carriage and enter the store.

Bend for a doctor, quick," she cried. "I'm dying! I'm dying!"

Bhe fell in convulsions upon the floor. Fortunately a physician happened to be close by and was ther side in less than a minute. He asked her a few questions, and then taking from his pocket a small vial gave her a powerful emetic. After an hour Mrs. Chamberlin had so far recovered that they were able to take her home. Dr. Franklin, the family physician, was summoned to attend her.

"Mrs. Chamberlin." he said. "you've been taking poisen of some kind. Do you know what it was?"

Bewildered with fright, the poor woman was unable even to guessat what could have caused her a fewness. "Perhaps it was some kind of fresh fish." the doctor said, 'or the water may have been impure. You're all right, though, but you want to remain the content of the content of

the doctor said. "or the water may have been impure. You're all right, though, but you want to remain perfectly quiet for several days."

On Tuesday Mrs. Chamberlin was able to leave her bed, but she was still quite weak and unstrung. All this time Beth had mani-

fested the greatest solicitude for her mistress, and was often at her bedside to see if she wanted anything. Miss Chamberlin was quite touched by this evidence of fidelity.

"Beth," she said, "I'm going to begin making a new dress for you to-morrow. It won't be ready this Sunday, but next Sunday you can wear it to church and make all the girls isalous."

wear it to church and man an included its calous."

A gleam of pleasure came into those black eyes and Beth's face lit up with a smile.

"Oh, thank you," she exclaimed, "you is awful kind."

"You should say 'are.' Beth, not 'is,'" her young mistress gently corrected ner.

This promise, so full of kindness, was given on Tuesday. What now follows took place yesterday. Miss Chamberlin was preparing an omelet in the kitchen. The eggs and the flour had been beaten and the pan was heating on the stove.

an omelet in the kitchen. The eggs and the flour had been beaten and the van was heating on the stove.

"Oh. dear." she suddenly exclaimed, "I forgot to warm those potatoes."

A pot of potatoes which had been belied the day before stood on the table. Miss Chamberlin took from the stove the teakettle full of belling water and began to pour it upon the potatoes. The water was green. With a cry of surprise she looked up to ask Heth what was the matter with the water. Her eyes met Beth's and she encountered a look so flerce, so deadly, that a sudden chill struck her heart.

"Wh-what is the matter, Beth?" she asked, in a voice full of fear.

"Nothing, ma'am, only de water's green."

Miss Chamberlin shuddered, and almost let the kettle fall upon the floor. Then with a great effort she gathered herself together and said, as calmly as she could:

"Oh, I forgot, Beth, I want some kindling wood."

Beth want out to the barn, Miss Chamberlin

wood."

Beth went out to the barn. Miss Chamberlin

Beth went out to the barn. Miss Chamberlin ran up stairs crying:

"Papa, papa, come here quick."

Her parents, frightened at the strangeness of her voice, ran down the stairs.

"Look." she cried, pointing to the green water, "look, it's poison, somebody wants to kill us."

Mrs. Chamberlin sank into a chair and al-Mrs. Chamberlin sank into a chair and al-most fainted: Mr. Chamberlin's eyes glistened. Walking rapidly through the room he glanced into every not he saw. He looked at the omelet mixture, but saw nothing strange

ometer mixture, our way of the said. "Come," he said, "go to your rooms. I'll take care of this."

He wont with them up the stairs, and then going to his own room, he took something from a hook and placed it in his pocket. Then he went to the kitchen. Both had already returned and was piling the kindling wood in a corner.

turned and was piling the kindling wood in a corner.

Mr. Chamberlin threw a hasty glance at the dishes which stood upon the table. His eye feil upon the mixture of eggs and flour, which was to have been made into an omelette. It scolor had changed from yellow to green and Chamberlin turned pale.

Beth.' he said, in a voice which, quiet as it was, frightened her, "come with me. I want to tall you something."

Beth.' he said, in a voice which, quiet as it was, frightened her, "come with me. I want to fell you something."

She followed him out of the house, through the trees, and into one of the barns. He allowed her to enter first, and then, entering in his turn, he locked the door. Three small windows in the sides of the barn admitted a a faint light upon the scene.

"Sit down there," the farmer said in a hoarse voice, pointing to a stool. Trembling in every fibre, the girl obeyed.

"Now, Beth. Mr. Chamberlin said, in as calm a voice as he could control, "why do you want to polson us?"

to poison us?"
The young girl trembled violently, but made

to poison us?"

The young girl trembled violently, but made no answer.

"Come, now, you must confess you tried to kill my wife, my daughter, and me. If you don't confess I am going to kill you."

He took from his pooket a heavy whip, that would have goaded an ox. The girl fell upon her knees.

"I didn' do it." she cried. "Befo' God, I didn', I swear I didn'."

The farmer seized her by the arm and raised her to her feet, then, seizing her slender neck in a grasp of iron, he struck the heavy lash across her limbs. She moaned with pain.

"Will you confess now?" her master cried hearse with rage.

"I didn' do it. I didn' do it." she said.

Again he seized her; this time around the waist, and with a quick twist atruck her at serible blow upon her knees. She sank to the floor in agony, moaning only these words:

"I didn' do it. I didn' do it."

The farmer, stupefied with rage, stopped for a moment and stared at her.

"Oh!" he said; "New wait."

Going to a corner of the room he reached into a big can which stood there and drew forth a handful of ashes. Approaching the girl he said grimty:

"You gave us paris greenr now you will take your dose."

You gave us paris greenr now you will take

Your dose."
Shestruggled fleroely, butshe was only a little gir!. He forced her upon the floor, selzed her so that she must scream with pain, and at the moment that she opened her mouth he dashed the ashes in it. With a grim satisfaction he allowed her to rise and so it them out.

"Will you confess?" he asked.

"No; no; no; never!" she cried dercely. Her face was distorted with rage and pain; she had become a flend, and her fingers were working convulsively as though they longed to twine themselves around the farmer's neck. Mr. Chamberlin, clenohing his teeth, advanced to the barrel and drew out another handful of ashes. He returned to the girl.

"Will you confess?"

pressed line.

It's no use struggling." he said calmly.

"It's no use struggling." he said calmly.

"Either you confess or you swallow all the ashes in that barrel."

There was a gleam of hatred in her eyes so deadly that the farmer shuddered. But he turned away and drew from the barrel another handful of ashes again. He approached the girl

handful of ashes again. He approached the girl.
"Will you confess?" he asked.
"Yes, yes, Yes, I'll tell you everything. Please don't touch me again. Oh, Lord, I'm dying."
He raised her and placed her upon the stool. "All right; new I won't touch you, but if you don't tell me the truth I'll kill you."
The girl's face had become suilen, her eyes were fastened upon the ground, and she was as impressive as a fattle.

as impassive as a statue.
"Why did you want to poison us?" her ques

as impassive as a statue.

"Why did you want to poison us?" her questioner began.
"I don't know," she answered sullenly.
"Where did you get the Paris green?"
"In the smoke house."
"In the smoke house."
"What did you do with it? If you don't tell me the truth I'll kill you."
"I put it in the coffee, in the tea, in the omelet, and some of it in the pump."
"When did you begin to use it?"
"Last Friday; then I put it in the coffee."
"Did you want to kill us?"
"No. sir."
"Oidn't you know it was poison?"
"Yes, sir."
"Yes, s

room and sent for Dr. Franklin and a constable.
Dr. Franklin examined the teakettle and the omelet and declared that they contained Paris green beyond a doubt. Mr. Chamberlin went into the smoke house and found Paris green scattered over the floor. He has always kept the poison there in large quantities for use in the potato patches to destroy the bugs. The constable arrested Beth and took her to the village jail. This morning she was sent to the village jail. This morning she was sent to the County jail at Trenton to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. Chamberlin wears a very grim look, and although he does not proclaim his ideas on philanthropy end goodness, he nevertheless has them.

HERE'S A COMPLICATION.

Decree of Divorce Annuiled Leaves a Wife and Husband with Two Consorts,

Kansas Crrr, June 20.—In the Circuit Court yesterday Special Judge Moore annulled the decree of divorce granted last month to Mrs. Jennie Taylor, and the action leaves Fred H. Wilmoth with two wives and Mrs. Taylor with two husbands. Mrs. Taylor secured a divorce on June 3 from Sprague Taylor on the divorce on June 3 from Sprague Taylor on the ground of desertion. The decree was railroaded through, Judge Moore relying on the representations of Mrs. Taylor's lawyers. Yesterday it was shown that a few days after the decree was granted Mrs. Taylor and Fred H. Wilmeth were married in Kansar City, Kan. Wilmeth testified that for nearly throe years prior to his marriage with Mrs. Taylor he had lived with a woman whom he passed for his wife, but to whom he was never married. A few weeks ago, by mutual agreement, he and the woman separated, she releasing all claims upon his estate. Wilmeth thought this equivalent to a divorce and married the Taylor woman.

The Viking Ship's Tug Disabled in a Col-

CANAJOHARIE, June 29.-Several hundred persons gathered to-day to see the viking ship. which passed here in the Eric Canal, towed by a team of horses. At about 1 o'clock this morning the steamtug having the viking ship in tow collided with a canal boat between Amsterdam and Fultonville. The Viking's crew left the tug in a sinking condition, came ashore, and towed their ship three miles to Fultonville by hand. Capt. Andersen is endeavoring to get another tug to take them to Buffalo. a team of horses. At about 1 o'clock this morn-

FOUNDER BRADLEY GIVES UP. GEN.HARRISON COMFORTABLE

HE'S GOT NO WILD TEAM OF UN-BROKEN HORSES TO DRIVE.

Can Rend the Newspapers Without Alarm Think of the Silver Bill with Complacener, and Talk of it Without Suggesting Remedies-To Cape May for a While. Gen. Benjamin F. Harrison arrived here from

Indianapolis resterday afternoon at 5:30. His daughter, Mrs. McKee, and her children ac-Fall River boat for Boston. The ex-President drove immediately to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "It is my present intention," said Gen. Harrison to a Sun reporter, "to remain here until Monday. Then I go to my Cape May cottage for July and August. I cannot make a longer sojourn there, as I am to be present at the na tional encampment of the Grand Army of the

shall have the pleasure of entertaining a few When asked concerning his impression of the World's Fair, he said, with great empha-

Republic in Indianapolis on Sept. 3. There I

sis:
"It is simply grand. No words of mine can express the impression it has made upon me. It is well worth the trip to see the grounds and the buildings, and to get the effect of the grandeur of the scene, even though you do

Gen. Harrison was asked what causes, in his opinion, had operated to depreciate silver from 120, the day after the Sherman act became a law, to 63 to-day. He hesitated a moment be fore replying:

"I do not care to discuss that matter at all." he said. "You must understand that the Sherman act was only an expedient. The Republicans had to take that in place of something worse. Our Democratic friends who are now appealing to the Republicans to be patriotic—an appeal to which we have never falled to respond—were resolved to do anything—anything to put Harrison in a hole." Here the General laughed very heartily. Mind you, said he, "I do not mention this in order to excuse the Republican party for any similar course they might see fit to follow now. I say it merely to bring out a contrast. And, by the way," continued the expendient, with an almost imperceptible cloaing of one eye. Treally never had any great fear of that hole. Senators Aldrich, Sherman, and other conservative Republicans recognize that the Sherman act was but a temporary arrangement. man act was only an expedient. The Republi-

rangement.
"I would rather not say whether or not I an-

that the Sherman act was but a temporary arrangement.

"I would rather not say whether or not I anticipate a repeal of the act. I do not know what power Mr. Cleveland possesses to drive his wild team, or, in fact, whether he has really broken his team in yet. A repeal of the act would undoubtedly benefit the financial situation on account of its effect on the imagination. The ill effect of the act has been due to an imaginative distrust of it. I do not care to say what measure would do in place of it. The subject is one entirely too large. A book might be written upon it."

A question about the McKinley bill was also avoided by Gen. Harrison.

"That is another subject for a book," he said. "Mr. McKinley has no doubt of his reelection and principally by the reaction of sentiment in Ohlo."

Of his future movements Gen. Harrison said: "Some time in February I shall go the Stanford University in California, where I have the chair on constitutional and international law. During my two months at Cape May I will have to devote some time to study in order to brush up my law. I shall see a few friends here at the hotel before I go, and I expect my son here soon. I am feeling better than I have felt for some time. Now, at last, I can read the newspapers in absolute comfort. Sometimes I seen wait until long after breakfast before I look at one, but there was a time when they gave me great uneasiness. I found in at least one of them every morning something bearing either upon a foreign or domestic matter that would necessitate a great deed of study, work, and worry. Now I am free from all that."

A LOCOMOTIVE IN NORTH RIVER. It Ran Off a Jersey Central Pler and Tool

Just before noon yesterday the engineer in charge of Philadelphia and Reading engine 19. at work in the Jersey City yards, started to bring a coach down to the express house in the freight yards on the north of the passenger station. The express house is about 100 yards from the river front and directly between two

station. The express house is about 100 yards from the river front and directly between two of the freight piers. On the engine yestorday, besides the engineer, was a fireman, and in the coach were two drillers.

As the engine approached the express house the engineer endeavored to stop her, but the throttle refused to act. Then he tried without effect to throw over the reverse lever. Then the engine continued to back rapidly down toward the water. The two drillers had jumped from the coach, and when it became apparent that he couldn't stop the engine the engineer and the fireman leaped out. The engine continued down toward the water, ran over a space of about twenty feet where there is notrack, and off the pier. The mud bottom prevented serious damage to the engine. The passenger coach fared worse. Both platforms were smashed and both trucks torn off. The roof is badly broken in several places and the interior covered with mud. The cab of the engine is smashed, but beyond that it is not believed to be damaged.

By 1 o'clock a derrick was at work and the passenger car was lifted on to the pier. Later the engine was raised in the same way.

Division Superintendent Patton said that the responsibility for the accident could not be settled until the engine had been examined and the condition of the throttle and valve ascertained. The engine weighed thirty tons, and was deeply imbedded in the thud.

\$100,000 DEED IN A CAN. Mrs. Smallford, Owner of 700 Acres, Lived n Miser's Life,

ATLANTIC CITY, June 20.-For twenty years Mrs. Susan Smallford, a decrepit old woman has been known in this city as a pauper. Tonight she is, according to well-established evidence, worth at least \$100,000.

She lived in a dilapidated old shanty on the outskirts of the city, and kept it in such a filthy condition that the few neighbors in the vicinity appealed to the Board of Health to have the appealed to the loars of health chartering by the ulsanceremoved.

The hovel was visited this morning by the health officers, who found the old woman surrounded by a horde of twenty or more starved-looking eats and half clothed in a costume made up of rags of many colors. She was removed to the house of a neighbor named ingersoil and the work of cleaning the premises begun.

In a dark corner a tin can was unearthed

begun.
In a dark corner a tin can was unearthed from a pile of rubbish. It was carefully wrapped in a shawl and excited the attention of the health officers. They opened it carefully and found a well preserved deed to a large tract of ground at Seven-mile Beach, embracing fully 750 agres, and said to be worth at least \$100,000. With it was a tax receipt for 1883, showing that the old woman had paid the taxes.

THESE WERE "MUST" APPOINTMENTS Outsiders Had No Chance to Get These Jobs at Carrying Letters.

The announcement made yesterday that Postmaster Van Cott had appointed fifty-five new letter carriers and directed them to file their bonds before July 1 caused some slight commotion among the Democrats who are commotion among the Democrats who are looking for places in the Federal building when Postmaster Layton shall take charge. Assistant Postmaster Gayler explained, however, that the men were appointed as substitute carriers after passing civil service examinations and that they were necessary and allowed by the Post Office Department, because vacation time begins with the carriers next Saturday. The substitutes get the absent carriers pay. The Postmaster has no option in appointing carriers, as the statute provides that the one longest on the eligible list of substitutes must be advanced to the first vacancy on the force.

Killed on the Long Island Rathroad,

A man in the pocket of whose coat was an envelope bearing the address "Mrs. Strome 34 North Eleventh street, Brooklyn," and a memorandum with the name "Martin Me-Donough, Jefferson street, Springfield, Ill." was struck by the Hempstead express on the Long Island Rallroad near Blissville last night and instantly killed. The body is in Conway's morgue in Long Island City.

Empire State Express, best train for Chautanqua I ake
only eleven hours from New York by New York Con-

He Can't Enforce Total Abstinence at As bury Park and Wants High License ASBURY PARK. June 29.-Founder James A. Bradley gave up the fight for total abstinence at Asbury Park to-day, and, in an interview, came out in favor of high licensa.

"License to sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage is a relie of barbarism." he said, "and excites my contempt, which contempt would be felt if I had almighty power. But as I am only a single individual in a State of over a million population, the majority of whom will not concede anything higher than high license at the present time. I accept the best for the present High license for Asbury Park ! What can he mean?' I imagine many of my friends asking this question. I mean that as matters have gone and are now in the Park, the fight is too big for your humble servant.

they think liquor is sold in certain places, and suggest that if any action is taken their names must not be mentioned; but beyond this very little help is offorded, and I am ashamed to say I believe if some fellow in Asbury Park had a \$500 or \$1,000 Heense to sell rum he would give me more information and the kind of evidence that would convict the druggists than we now get from the easy-going temperance people of Asbury Park."

The Asbury Park Daily Journal, Founder Bradley's official organ, says on the subject:

Toe many people come to Asbury Park, and, under the guise of "pharmacies," open shop for the sole purpose of selling all the intoxicants they can. Added to this is the large number of beer "arks" that come into lown leaded to the roof with cases of beer, demiplens of whiskey, bettles of brandy, and baskets in which to deliver a large or small order to hotels, drug, stores, cottagra, or wherever there are rum drinkers or beer guzziers. The trade must be enormous when thirty-six delivery wagons find plenty to do from early morning to late at night in pedding their stuff. they think liquor is sold in certain places, and

BISSELL TREATED THEM COOLLY. German Officials Said to Regard Themselves

CHICAGO, June 29.- Four officials of the pos tal department of the German empire are in the city. They are much chagrined at the cool reception they have met, and in a few days will return to Europe with no friendly feeling for Postmaster-General Bissell. In April, Dr. von Stephan, the director of the German Imperial Post, wrote to Postmaster-General Bissell, informing him that four representatives of the postal department of the ampire would visit America to confer with the postal authorities in regard to better mail postal authorities in regard to better mail services for packages and make an inquiry into the conduct of American postal affairs.

The representatives chosen were Imperial Privy Councillor Fritsch, imperial Privy Councillor Grahwinkel, Herr Kuse, Supervising Architect of the Postal Department, and Herr Knauf, Superior Postal Director of Alsace-Lorraine. They arrived at New York on June 14, and proceeded direct to Washington.

They waited upon the Postmaster-Genoral and told him the object of their visit. He received them very coolly, so they say, and regretted that for several weeks at least his time would be so occupied that he could not confer with the German representatives on needed postal reform.

postal reform.

After this introductory interview the officials did not see anything of Mr. Bissell. They arrived in Chicago on June 21, and set about to prepare a report on the postal exhibits at the Fair. The inspection of the Fair exhibits will soon be finished, and the party will return at the fair of the fair and the party will return at once to Germany.

VICE-PRESIDENT ROCHE IN JAIL The Granite State Provident Association

Couldn't Ruise 825 for His Board Bill, POUGHREEPSIE, June 29.-John Roche, Vice-President of the Granite State Provident Association, a sort of loan and building company, has been spending several weeks placing small blocks of his compan a stock among the citizens of Wappinger's Falls. Mr. Roche disbursed about all of his collections for intoxicants and other concomitants of a good time, and left his board bill unpaid. When it reached the sum of \$25 he disappeared. Mr. J. C. Turner, to whom he owed the money. followed him to New York and had him arfollowed him to New York and had him arrested. Although his company, according to its card, has over one million dollars assets, a surplus of \$100,000, and another \$100,000 deposited with the New York Bank Department, it could not raise \$25 to save its Vice-Iresident from the clutches of the law. Roche was brought back to Wappinger's Falls to-day and taken before Justice Smith. A letter found in his room after his flight was produced. It was from another member of the association, telling him to get all the money he could and then they would have a meeting and see what they could do with it. The Justice gave Roche could not pay, and is now in jail here.

A HARVARD MAN TO GO TO JAIL

Student Dole Sentenced to Five Days' Imprisonment for a Street Car Disturbance CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 20.-In the District Court this morning Bichard M. Dole, a Harvard law student, was sentenced to the House of Correction for five days for creating a disturbance on a street car. Dole was arrested a week ago by Policeman Aylward, and the case was continued for one week. Bonds were placed at \$100, and Dole furnished his own socurity in cash. The people who travel on the cars between this city and Boston have been cars between this city and Boston have been loud in their complaints recently about the conduct of the students. Half a dozen students often take possossion of a car and carry matters with a high hand. The West End Railroad determined to make an example in response to the appeals by citizens.

Dole did not feel alarmed, as he thought a fine would be all that he would have to meet. But the sentence is a crushing blow to him, and expulsion from Harvard may follow. He appealed from the sentence, and unless the case is settled before October he will have to return to Cambridge from his home in St. Paul.

WOULDN'T HELP A DROWNING GIRL Reached Out an Oar That Fell Short, and Said: "That's All I Can Do."

HACKENSACK, June 20.-Sophie Earle, Mary Meckel, Annie Van Wetering, and Katle Dawson went bathing in the Hackensack River. adjoining Schmult's brickyard, this afternoon at a point where a sandy beach slopes out gently and suddenly drops into a channel fifteen feet deep at low tide. After they had been in the water a few minutes Sophie slipped off into the channel and disappeared with the cry of "Help!" A man unknown to any of the girls was lowing by in a skiff, but made no girls was lowing by in a skiff, but made no effort to save the child further than to hold an oar toward her. As this did not reach her the heartless fellow said. "That's all I can do." and rowed away down the river, leaving the child drowning in his sight. The other girls were unable to aid their companion, but gave an alarm that soon attracted a great crowd of people. Sophie's body was not seen after it went down for the third time, and all efforts to recover it with nets, grapplings and diving have been fruitless. The drowned girl was 13, her companions 13 and 16.

THE SHRINE AT AURIESVILLE. Jesuit Pathers to Erect a Spacious Pavillos to Accommodate Pilgrims,

AMSTERDAM. N. Y., June 29.-The Jesuit Fathers of Philadelphia have decided to build a spacious pavilion at the shrine in Auriesville. N. Y. The pavilion will accommodate 2,500 persons. The shape of the ground plan will persons. The shape of the ground plan will be something like a Greek cross. The length is to be 110 feet, and the width 30 feet. The extension in the centre will be 50 feet.

The shrine was crected a few years ago and is yearly attracting increasing numbers to the spot from all parts of the world. Fathers Joques and Gouill were saint there by Indians in 1642, and a pretty little chanel and grotto cover the ground. The necessity of better conveniences for the multitude which make annual pilgrimages has long been recognized. Thousands of pilgrims will visit the shrine this summer.

500 Contraband Chinese, WASHINGTON, June 29 .- Secretary Carlisle to

announcing the arrival there of the Haytien Republic with 500 Chinese aboard. The vessel was seized by the United States Treasury

day received a telegram from Portland, Ore,,

To regulate the stomach and bowels take one Ripan Tabule at meat time.—dda

BANKS COME TO THE RESCUE

FIVE OF THEM THROW \$6,000,000 INTO THE CALL LOAN MARKET.

The Strain Upon Wall Street to Reinxed and Securities Improve as Money Goes Down-The Shifting of Loans at the End of the Half Year Largely Responsible for the Stringency-Wheat and Silver Are Now at the Lowest Prices Ever Recorded. Wall street began business yesterday under

a great strain. The money market on Wednesday foreshadowed even greater activity, if not absolute stringency, yesterday. In addition, one of the first movements on the Stock Exchange was a further decline in the price of silver bullion certificates, to 42 cents an ounce, making intrinsic value of the standard dollar "Good men come to me and whisper that shade under 50 cents. Cable advices indicated that the London market for securities was demoralized on account of the further drop in silver, and from the start foreign arbitrage houses here were free sellers of stocks. When the money market opened the most gloomy forebodings were realized. The first rates were 50 to 00 per cent., and then the method of quoting was changed to a commission and interest. A good many loans were made at one-eighth commission and interest, and then the rate advanced to three-sixteenths of 1 per cent., commission and interest, which is equal to about 73 per cent, per annum. At times there were no offerings of money. This condition of affairs continued up to about 1 o'clock, when H. R. Frothingham, a well-known money broker, and Messrs, Moore & Schler appeared in the loan growd with apparently an unlimited supply of money. The first loaned about \$3,000,000 and the last \$2,000,000. Their operations broke the rate down to 6 per cent.

It did not take the Street long to find out where this money came from. The Clearing House Loan Committee had, it is understood, ecome impressed over night with the gravity of the situation, and a number of its members were fully determined when they met at 11 o'clock to take a bold and decisive step to relieve the stringency. Their purpose was not to help the stock market in the sense of encouraging speculation, but to avert a panic in securities and at the same time bring the rates for money down to normal figures. The call oan market is really the index of the entire money market, and it was argued that if the rates in that department could be lowered by furnishing an adequate supply of funds all other branches would reflect the relief thus given.

The Loan Committee was not a unit upon the proposition. President C. H. Perkins, Jr., of he Importers' and Traders' National Bank, and President G. G. Williams of the Chemical National Bank opposed the action suggested. chiefly, it is understood, on the ground that they had no occasion to take out Clearing House loan certificates and did not feel called upon to do so except to accommodate their regular customers. The other members, it i inderstood, under the lead of President F. D. Tappan of the Gallatin National Bank, the Chairman of the committee, took a broader view of the situation. They asserted that it was not necessary for them to take out loan certificates in order to accommodate their regular customers, but ex-pressed a willingness to do so to prevent busi-ness generally from coming to an absolute standstill.

standstill.

The outcome of the meeting was that the committee authorized an issue of \$0,000,000 committee authorized an issue of the banks Clearing House loan certificates, and the banks named below agreed to take \$6,000,000 of the proportion to their capinamed below agree to take a cook of them, if necessary. In proportion to their capital and surplus, and immediately go into the loan market with the funds thus placed at their disposal. These are the banks that entered into this agreement and the amounts taken by each: Gallatin National Bank
Fourth National Bank
Corn Exchange Bank
Corn Exchange Bank
First National Bank

Total ..... ......1.....\$6,000,000

pir. This method proved effective, although late in the day the rate advanced again to twenty per cent. and the closing was at ten per cent.

Clearing House certificates to the amount of \$4.075,000 were issued yesterday, making the total amount outstanding \$12,005,000. Besides, the committee prepared for issuance to-day \$3,500,000. The list of banks that have taken out certificates in addition to those named above is as follows: National Park. Bank of America. New York National Park. Bank of America. New York National Park. Bank of American Exchange, National Banking Association, Southern National, discional Exchange, National Mercanties National, discion National, The Tradesmen's and the First National Bank of Brooklyn.

It is believed that the example set by the Clearing House committee banks will be followed by others of the associated banks which may not be pressed for funds, but who may now see their way clear to increase their accommodations to deserving customers. In the opinion of many excellent judges of financial affairs, yesterday's action will relieve the money market to an extent that will prevent a requirence of stringency pending the heavy disbursements on July 1. When they are compatibly plentiful for all legitimate purposes. The amount to be disbursed on Saturday runs into the tens of millions, and, of course, the corporations and others that have to make these disbursements have been concentrating their funds in banks for that purpose, an apperation that temporarily locks up a good many millions of dollars.

Some of the railroad corporations having heavy interest payments to make have already begun to distribute the money. This is true of the Chicago and Northwestern lialiroad, their under the course of the series of t per cent.
Clearing House certificates to the amount of \$4,975,000 were issued resterday, making

GOT THIS TRAIN ROBBER EASILY.

The Conductor Seized His Rifle and So WICHITA, Kan., June 29.-One man tried to

hold up the Missouri River express on the Santa Fé system to-night, between Wharton and Red Rock, in the Cherokee strip. As the train neared Black Bear Creek a typical Texan youth emerged from the closet in the smoking car with his Winchester in hand. Covering Conductor Glazier, he ordered the latter to hold up his hands. Glazier obeyed

and asked what he should next do. He was told to pull the bell cord and stop the train. This accomplished, the conductor was marched to the platform and to the ground. The bandit followed, and, as he

ground. The bandit followed, and, as he turned his eyes from his prisoner to see where he was stepping. Glazier seized the Winchester by the barrel and after a brief struggle wrestled it from the robber.

The latter then attempted to draw two pistols, but Conductor Glazier had him covered with the Winchester, and he dropped his pistols to the ground. The bandit then attempted to run.

Glazier clubbed him with the Winchester and felled him to the ground. When captured the man said confederates were in waiting, but none gould be found. The lone robber was brought up here on the train he attempted to hold up.

He gave his name as Manuel Herrig and says

hold up.

He gave his name as Manuel Herrig and says he boarded the train at Norman. O. T., near his father's farm.

He attempts to make himself out the victim of a gang of train robbers and Territory desperadoes, and says all his actions to-day were directed by a band of four men, who selected him to pave the way for the projected rebbery.

DRESSED IN HIS WIFE'S CLOTHES.

A Female Impersonator Arrested While Looking for Work at West Brighton, Benny Newton ran up to Policeman Drummond, who was standing at the corner of West Tenth street and Surf avenue. West Brighton. ast evening, and asked him to arrest a man in

woman's clothing who was coming along. The person Newton pointed out had so much the appearance of a respectable and neatly man hesitated. Then he tapped the stranger on the shoulder and asked:

What are you doing down here?" "I am looking for a position." was the reply. made in a deep baritone voice. The policeman then took the man by the arm

and led him to Police Headquarters. On the way a crowd of 1,000 people gathered and followed the policeman and his prisoner to the locking. followed the policeman and his prisoner to the lockup.

The prisoner told Sergeant Van Fricken that he was Oscar Gilbert, 40 years old, of 32 East Fourteenth street. New York. He was dressed in a purple gown trimmed with velvet of the same color, and wore a pretty little white straw bonnet and a light colored veil. On his arms he carried a fancy parasol and a lady's loose actin shopping hand bag. In the bag were a box of face powder apiece of chamols skin, a bunch of keys, and a novel entitled, "A Golden Heart."

bert was looked up. In his cell he said: "I am a female impersonator, and came down here looking for a position. My wife died a few weeks ago and my clothes were very shabby, so I thought I would wear here. Sweet Agnes: I hope she is happier than I am to-night."

FOR ATTENDANCE UPON MR. TILDEN. Dr. Simmons's Claim of \$143,850 for Medi

cal Services Bettled for \$40,0 The long-pending suit of Dr. Charles E Simmons against the executors of the estate of Samuel J. Tilden has been settled out of court. Dr. Simmons sued for \$143,350 for pro fessional attendance upon Mr. Tilden from September, 1878, to August, 1896,

He claimed that he had made an agreement with Mr. Tilden by which he was to devote is whole time to looking after Mr. Tilden's health, for which service he was to receive reasonable remuneration. The executors were represented by Carter & Ledyard. The defence was that Dr. Simmons had received money from Mr. Tilden from time to time, and that he rented a house from Mr. Tilden in Yonkers in the years 1885 and 1886, for which he had never paid the rent. The house was valued at \$2,000 a year, and the defendants asked for judgment against the Doctor for \$4,000, two years rent. Dr. Simmons rejoined that the house was given to him rent free, so that he might be near Mr. Tilden in time of need.

A compromise was effected a few days ago, and Dr. Simmons receives \$40,000 for his eight years of professional attendance upon Mr. Tilden. reasonable remuneration. The executors were

Which is Ose Reason Why He Leaves the

Choir Loft of St. Agnes's Church, St. Agnes's Church, in Hort and Sackett treeta Brooklyn, will have a new organist and choir master on Sunday, Dr. John M. Lo retz, who has discharged the duties of each for thirteen years, having been notified by the Rev. James 8. Duffy, the rector, that his services will no longer be required. For some time there has been friction between Dr. Loretz and the members of the quartet, and the trouble became so pronounced, it is said, that Father Duffy was forced to take decisive ac-

Father Duffy was forced to take decisive action. Dr. Loretz said yesterday:

I think that is rather shabby treatment after my long and faithful service in the church, and the high efficiency to which I have brought the choir. It has all been due to petty jealousy. Father Duffy was told that I was in the habit of leaving the choir loft on sunday for the purpose of taking a drink. I admit I did leave the choir, but it has never interfered with my work. My only regret is in parting with the organ. I was fond of it as a mother of her baby, and people came from all over the city to hear me play the beautiful instrument.

TOO MUCH WEIGHT ON THE WALL Bricks and Part of the Cornics at 141 Pul

ton Street Fall Out. There is a big water tank on top of the old ve-storied brick office building at 141 Fuiton street. When the tank is full its weight bear eavily on the rear wall, which, at its westerly end, is checked in several places. At 8 o'clock last night a cornice stone and about a yard of the wall tumbled into the little court between the Bennett building and 141. The janitor of the Bennett building ran out and called in Policemen Slattery and O'Flaherty. He wanted them to send in an alarm of fire, declaring that the Fulton street building was falling. They went up on top of the building and found it still there. Foreman Martin Cook of Engine 4 came later and ordered the janitor to turn on all the spigots in the house so that the water might run out of the tank. To-day the building inspectors will examine the building and see whether or not it is unsafe. ast night a cornice stone and about a yard of

DEATH FOLLOWS A RESCUE Watchman Bellard Brings a Drowning Boy

Ashore. Seven-year-old Ernest Schaffer of Fifty-third treet and Third avenue, Brooklyn, fell off a float at the foot of Fifty-seventh street last evening and was rapidly carried off by the tide. Henry Bellard, the watchman of the Atlantic Yacht Club, jumped overboard and swam to the rescue of the boy.

He succeeded in reaching the lad, who died, however, a few moments after being brought ashore.

Two Convicts Kill and Wound Ten Men. PUEBLA, Mexico. June 20.-A terrible tragedy was enacted in the State penitentiary here yesterday. Two convicts named Cayetano Olivares and Marcelino Garcia made an attack upon a number of fellow prisoners in the corridor with shoe knives, killing three of them and wounding seven others. It required the efforts of several guards to overpower the two convicts. They are said to be insane.

Lones Its Graduating Class.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 20.-The troubles between the faculty and the students of the State Normal School calminated to-night in the entire graduating class of 1893 leaving the school, refusing to be graduated to-morrow. Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived—Sa Columbia, from Hamburg; Sa Virginia, from Stettin: Sa Premier, from Bioscolda.

The Brie is the only line tenching at Chantugue

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WEST IS ALARMED. MINERS, SMELTERS, AND BANKERS

CALL A HALT ON SILVER OUTPUL

Mines and Smelting Works Must Shut Down Is the Unaulmous Edlet of a Mass Meeting at Deaver-Resolutions Calling for Immediate Action to Believe the Present Stringency-A Prospect of Stars vation for the Miners Thrown Out of Employment - Despatches from All

Parts of the West Announce Stagnation,

DENVER, June 29.-Mines and smelting works must shut down is the edict that went forth from a mass meeting held this afternoon in the Brown Palace Hotel. To-night messages are carrying consternation into the homes of thousands of miners throughout this State. The effect is paralyzing to all industries among the irrigated valleys. The wheat and onts will continue to grow, but the fruit growers are left without a market, the merchant without customers, and the railroads without freight, as the coal mines must of necessity curtail their output. The coke ovens and charcoal pits will grow cold. There are gloomy

Throughout the day men gathered in the notels, at the clubs, and on the street corners talking of the situation. A drop of .20 in the price of silver within four days was something unheard of. The smelters received the car loads of ore. weighed them and sideracked the cars, wiring the shippers that nothing could be done with the ore. The freight charges were refused and the demurrage will not be paid. Two car loads of high grades ore, estimated to carry \$4,000 in gold and \$0,000 in silver each, were in the lot refused. The ore buyers and sampling works concerns refused to accept shipments now on the road, and to-night a thousand cars of ore are on the tracks awaiting a settlement of the existing conditions.

At the meeting to-day the whole proceedings did not last ten minutes. About 500 men were present, and never before in the history of silver mining were so many silver millionaires met together. There were present picturesque Taber, and the great Western bankers, David H. Moffat of Denver and M. D. Thatcher of Pueblo, and all grades and condition of mine owners and smelter proprietors. J. J. Haggerman of Colorado. Springs called the meeting to order. Ex-Gov. I. R. Grant was elected Chairman and John G. Gorham of Leadville Secretary.

"No speech is necessary for me upon this occasion," said Mr. Grant as he took the chair. 'You all know for what purpose we have assembled here. We are ready to proceed to business." On motion of David H. Moffat, the Chair ap-

pointed as a committee of five on resolutions J. J. Haggerman, Chairman, D. H. Moffat, R. Q. Brown, M. D. Thatcher, and D. M. Hyman. which reported as follows: Whereas, It appears from the continued attack on

sliver ore by the monopolists of the United States and England and other nations that there exists in their ninds the idea, induced, probably, by the product of an the depreciation of its value; and, ros From years of experience in mining, millng, and smelting, we are in a position to more fully and correctly know the actual cost of producing sliver, and have, in the hope that its market value would

nore nearly approximate its intrinsic value by its re-

habilitation on some equitable basis, kept our men amployed in our mines and smelters, though at a loss to ourselves in general; and Whereas, from the present prices and the condition of affairs and tendency of events it is evident this hope is dissipated for the present; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this meeting of mine, mill, and smelter owners that we put a top to our further loss by an immediate and complete cessation of all our mining, milling, and smelting operations in the State of Colorado, in the full belief that the monemetallists element will finally ap preciate three vital points: 1st, That the world cannot transact its business without the use of silver as money; 2d, that the actual cost and value of the metal far exceeds the incorrect views which they have formed; third, that the in-svitable course of events will quickly demonstrate that the enormous sum of money invested in railroads. loans, and other property will so depreciate in value

that the monometallist will also be convinced that some action must be taken with silver to restore it to its legitimate value which it has held from time imnemorial; and be it further Headerd, That we deprecate and condomn the interesperate opinions and statements of unreasonable men which have been telegraphed to the East, that Colorade has any intention of repudiating her obligations, pub-lic or private. On the contrary, we think ourselves as well able as any other part of the world to meet whatever may come in this emergency.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. and the meeting at once adjourned. The clause condemning the statements of unreaclause condemning the statements of unreasonable men has reference to a despatch sent out last night by Ed. R. Holden, the well-known politician and smelter owner, which stated that inside of sixty days 150,000 men will be out of employment, that 200,000 persons will be optering the verge of starvation, that all bonds and obligations due in the East will be repudiated, and that these things will bring about a new declaration of independence and the establishment of a Western empire.

Ex-Mayor Roger said:

pendence and the establishment of a Western empire.

Ex-Mayor Roger said:

"The silver agitation has been a curse to the State. It has given the impression abroad that it's our only resource and that the State is hanging by a single thread. People don't realize what they are doing. They are hurting the credit of the State in a manner that it will be hard to overcome. I am losing my patience."

Senator Teller said:

"I don't consider the action of the India Government as alarming as the Wall street people seem to think, for I believe that it will aid in the repeal of the Sherman bill. I doubt very much, when Congress is brought face to face with that question, whether any considerable number of members outside of New England and New York will be willing to aid in further depressing the price of silver or will take any steps in the direction of its complete demoralization. Our greatest danger to be anticipated is not in the action of India but the action of our own country. The cry against the Sherman act and in favor of its repeal has undoubtedly hastened the action of the India Government."

Eben Smith, manager of the Mosfat Smith properties, telegraphed to Leadville this norming closing down all the silver properties under its care.

J. Hagerman of Colorado Springs said:
"At the present price of silver the mines of Colorado cannot be successfully kept in operation, and when the silver mines are closed it means a cutting off aiso of the gold output. Fully three-fifths of the gold of this country is taken out in connection with the silver ores.

"Shut down the silver mines and the gold."

closed it means a cutting off also of the gold of this country is taken out in connection with the silver ores.

"Shut down the silver mines and the gold output is reduced in just that proportion. Sliver must and will be remonetized, and the present crisis will hasten the day. We want new immediate relief."

Charles Newman, State Senator from Durango, who has large mining interests at like, said:

"It is a picture unpleasant to contemplate and if the price of silver keeps falling, a picture will be presented which 'cannot be turned to the wall.' Until this disturbance came our section of the country was in a flourishing condition, but no one can say how it will be affected now. Operators of gold mines do not seem to fare any better than the silver operators. There is a man here from Arizona who has three car loads of gold ore, and he can't sell it for the reason that the smelters have to use silver in smelting and they cannot sell their builton."

Charles B. Kountze of the City National Bank, whose interests are altogether those of all financier and not of a mine owner, said:

"We got along some way and pay our interest on mortgage indebtedness in spite of silver panies. Let the mines and smelters shut down. This State did business and supported people before silver mines were discovered.

"We have ceal and iron and building stone, and our agricultural products exceed our silver output. This State did business and supported people before silver mines were discovered.

"We have ceal and iron and building stone, and our agricultural products exceed our silver output. This State did business and supported people before silver mine owners will be embarrassed and the silver mine owners will be embarrassed and the silver mine owners and of silver panies. The business in mercantile lines has been good and wholessele grocers report an increase of sales for the first six menths of the year.

and the section of th